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SUNDAY, JUNE 11, 1934.

WEATHER BULLETIN.  
WASHINGTON, June 10.—For Lower Michigan: Fair, preceded by showers with rain in the early morning; warm winds, shifting to easterly.

YESTERDAY'S PARADE.

Yesterday's parade of the police and fire departments was a pretty showing of the strength of our protection from the lawless elements of society and the consuming ravages of fire. It is within the truth to say that no city in the world can present a more competent and efficient regiment of protectors. No city in the world has a better drilled police force, none has a better equipped fire department.

The men on parade yesterday were stalwart, handsome fellows, every one of them in the full vigor of manhood. They were dressed in their best, of course, and upon every man's coat a bunch of bright flowers, the gift of admiring friends, was worn with conspicuous pride.

The apparatus of the fire department was brightly burnished and polished for the occasion. The horses, sleek and intelligent animals, seemed to know that they were out to be looked at and admired, and they pranced gallily over the smooth pavements between the crowds which lined the streets. The number and character of the fire department's vehicles were in the nature of a surprise to many.

The city may be proud, indeed, of both departments. The showing made yesterday is but an enlarged duplicate of the showings of former years. Our police and fire departments always have been among the best, and by natural evolution, are now unexcelled by any.

FULLER TO THE RESCUE.

Chief Justice Fuller yesterday granted a stay of proceedings in the injunction case decided by Judges Wood and Jenkins, under which the world's fair was ordered closed on Sunday. The stay suspends the issuing of process, enjoining the officers of the fair to keep it closed, until the appellate court shall pass upon the merits of the case. To all intents and purposes the stay is a temporary license permitting the gates to be opened, which license may continue until after the sitting of the appellate court, which will convene next Thursday.

The circuit court of appeals, for that circuit, to which the case may be removed on appeal, nominally comprises Chief Justice Fuller, or any other member of the supreme court, Judge Wood of the circuit court and Judge Jenkins of the district court. The two last named judges would naturally vote to confirm their opinions as handed down from the circuit bench, and the case would terminate in the appellate court just as it did in the circuit.

To provide against such a manifestly prejudiced complexion of the appellate court, the law has been framed so that it may be composed of the district judges in the circuit where the circuit judge has already passed upon the case on appeal. The district judges in that circuit are William G. Allen of the southern district of Illinois, John H. Baker of Indiana and Judges Hunt and Seaman of Wisconsin. Chief Justice Fuller has designated Justices Allen and Hunt to sit with him next Thursday. By this action the inevitable motions and counter motions calculated to postpone the final hearing until the decision would be ineffectual and unavailing are forestalled and the case must be finally and forever settled on that hearing. It will be a welcome relief.

TWO MORE DETAILS.

There are yet many circumstances in the Volz-Gray tragedy which ought to be thoroughly sifted before judgment is passed imputing a lack of common sense to persons who do not accept the theory incorporated in the verdict of the coroner's jury.

Nowhere in today's paper two important details in the mysterious case are for the first time made public. The first one is in regard to the lamp found in Gray's room. Was the lamp burning when the awful crime was committed? If so, who put it out afterwards? The condition forbids the theory that it burned itself out. There is yet oil in the bowl, the wick dips down into it and the upper end is not charred. For a lighted lamp to be found in a room in which the murder and suicide was consummated in the dark. The circumstances, however, point the other way.

The other circumstance is the fact that Dora Volz was left-handed; in other words, that she relied upon her left hand in performing the ordinary avocations of life in which one hand is favored above the other. If this be true, and a woman familiar with Dora's acts in the course of her domestic service vouches for it,

another perplexing problem is introduced. She certainly could not have shot herself in the right temple while holding the revolver in her left hand without performing a feat of contortion quite impossible in view of the wound in her chin and face.

It must not be understood that THE HERALD doubts the sincerity and honesty of the men constituting the coroner's jury. They were satisfied from the evidence before them that Dora Volz did the shooting. But the evidence was not all before them. The material facts are still the subject of conjecture. If further and additional evidence shall show that their verdict is a true one, then it will be well. If otherwise, then it will not be too late to correct the error.

These new details may be explained away, but they have not been; hence THE HERALD reiterates that the coroner's jury's verdict was premature.

ONE WITH WHISKERS.

Down on the river bank is a little penny paper. It is a pretentious little sheet, much given to parading its own virtue, and very prone to stabbing its neighbors in the back while presuming a smiling face.

It has never discovered to itself any original ideas. It hasn't any. It is a fake sheet from its title, patterned in style after the Detroit News to its advertising cuts and catch lines, which are copied after those appearing in its exchanges. Its business methods are unreliable, because they are stolen. Its local news costs it nothing, because it steals the same from its morning competitors or crabs it from its exchanges. It has no telegraph service. The matter unblushingly published under date lines is either stolen bodily from its exchanges, two or three days old, or else is shipped in by express through the Scripps' league.

All this is well known to practical newspaper men. They have discovered that the parts of the little sheet which are not stolen are covered by the bluster, brag and buncombe of the circulation lag, whose unevenly rant and bluff challenges excite only ridicule for the veracity of the author.

It was believed that this wholesale thievery was confined to the business and news departments. But it seems that the spirit of plunder has invaded the editorial sanctum, where strict honesty is presumed to dictate every word and line. Plagiarism is the worst offense known to journalism. It is a double wrong, being both a theft and a deception. But here is a sample of the kind of editorial work done on the venal sheet.

The Press here learns: We long leave to you to suggest that getting out to many visitors of an electric car with now in Chicago that the fare to the car is getting off a cable car or standing in front of rear before motion has due to see if it can be reached, if standing in you, are vicious war-front of one to see if it item leading to no good can hit you, are vicious results.—Editorial in practices leading to no-grand Rapids Evening Post results.—Chicago Press, Saturday, June 10, Evening Mail, June 9.

If a paper will steal a cheap item like the above and palm it off as an original editorial paragraph, what limit can be fixed to the possibilities in its news and business management? After all it might not have been so bad had it used one "with whiskers."

UNIVERSITY EXTENSION.

It would be unfortunate if the University Extension society should decide to abandon its courses of lectures next year. But thus far the association has not been self-sustaining, and it can hardly be expected to make good a deficit from year to year in order that the public may have intellectual improvements which, as yet, it has shown little disposition to take advantage of. Many intelligent persons apparently have little or no conception of the aims and motives of the society. They look upon university extension as a money getting institution, and when solicited to buy tickets for the courses, treat the matter as if they were requested to buy chances for the raffle of a prize crazy quilt.

The lectures which were delivered in the recent course were among the most valuable and scholarly ever heard in the city. They merited audiences that would tax the capacity of the hall, but in reality were attended by a beggarly handful. Such men as Isaac N. Demmon, Victor C. Vaughan and Henry C. Adams represent the best thought of the nation. Yet Grand Rapids assumed to treat them as if they were tumbled-haired mendicants, grinding out hand-organ tunes for the few paltry pennies that might chance to be thrown into the hat.

Of course Grand Rapids is under no obligation to patronize university extension lectures, but the general culture, intelligence and welfare of the inhabitants may be materially promoted by so doing. The society has made a commendable effort in the line of cheap, yet invaluable education. It can hardly be blamed for its lack of financial success.

GREENBACKS FOR GOLD.

It has been given out from Washington that Secretary Carlisle might issue greenbacks to restore the depleted gold reserves. The Chicago Herald in a long editorial exposes the absurdity of such a proposition. It says that the secretary has no more authority of law to issue a single greenback beyond the \$246,081,016 now outstanding than he has to sink all the gold in the treasury in the whirlpool of Niagara.

In proof of its assertion it cites the several laws regulating the issue of greenbacks. "The pretended authority," says THE HERALD, "is found in section 3,709 of the revised statutes, approved March 17, 1902, in which the secretary is authorized to purchase coin with any of the bonds or notes of the United States authorized by law." But THE HERALD digs up other statute amendatory of this which provides that "the total amount of United States notes issued or to be issued shall never exceed \$300,000,000. And that the amount of United States notes outstanding and to

be used as a part of the circulating medium shall not exceed the sum of \$300,000,000 and no part thereof shall be held or used as a reserve."

Under certain other acts of congress the secretary of the treasury was ordered to redeem greenbacks until the circulation was reduced to \$300,000,000 and "no more." He reduced it to \$246,081,016, six congresses, on March 31, 1917, ordered him to do so. THE HERALD claims that the order to reduce to \$300,000,000 is still binding, and that the secretary has no authority to increase the amount for any purpose whatever. In closing it says: "The assumption act expressly authorizes the sale of bonds for coin with which to redeem greenbacks. It does not authorize the sale of greenbacks for coin with which to redeem the greenbacks themselves, much less to redeem other kinds of paper not then in existence or authorized, and by very plain implication it forbids any such absurd performance."

Organized charity is an intelligent effort to establish progressive employment. To give a beggar a dollar and turn him from your door is to make him a tax upon the unwilling generosity of your neighbor. If he ask for a dollar and you compel him to earn it before giving it to him, you have done society, yourself, your neighbors and the beggar the largest possible measure of good. He has contributed as much at least to his own support, and to the extent of that one dollar he is independent and can look the world squarely in the face. Organized charity asks you to help in its work by refusing alms to the idle mendicant. Report him to headquarters.

With our balance of trade rapidly slipping away from us, with the continued outflow of gold to Europe and with no financial policy to restore public confidence the country looks with longing eyes to the coming of '36 when the monumental mistake of '92 may be corrected.

While the charitable are extending their aims to the worthy societies of the city the Henry Memorial fund should not be forgotten. It may be the spring from which the mighty oak will grow. Its aims and purposes certainly appeal to one's tenderest sympathies.

This week the graduating exercises at Akely institute will be held. The school is rapidly taking a place in the front rank of select schools for girls. Today Bishop Gillespie will preach the baccalaureate sermon to the pupils, friends, teachers and graduates.

Everybody in Grand Rapids will rejoice to know that Homer B. Harlan of this city escaped death in the collapse of Ford's theater building. He was severely injured, but fortunately escaped the fate that overtook two other Michigan men.

EMILE ZOLA has again been defeated for membership in the French academy. But he has been defeated so many times that another disappointment will have little effect. Zola is a perennial and perpetual candidate.

CHICAGO newspaper scoops are measured by hogheads. This is no joke. One paper contained seventeen columns about Eulalia's arrival, and another paper which had twenty columns, proudly laid claim to a scoop on the story.

ISAAC PUSKY GRAY has gone to Mexico, but Indiana still retains its moral and intellectual supremacy. An act passed by the last legislature legalizes glove contests within the state.

SUSAN B. ANTHONY is still carrying on a general denouncing business. She has appeared as a prominent figure at every crank world's fair congress thus far and is still stirring up the animals.

APPRAISER COOPER of New York has resigned because of the "insults he has been subjected to." The general impression has been that it was impossible to insult a New York office holder.

MR. GLADSTONE has come to the first perilous crossing in his fight for home rule. Will he be able to bridge it and land his bill safe, before the Irish factions are hopelessly split?

MRS. LESLIE is free. She was divorced from Willie Wilde yesterday. Now look out for some rigorous articles on the insipidity and incongruity of foreign caught husbands.

FLORIDA taxes each newspaper editor \$10 per annum. There is positively no competition for the printing of the delinquent tax list.

WARWICK, New York, has a ghost with pink whiskers. Probably died from indigestion after attending a pink and white luncheon.

AN A game of battle-dore and shuttlecock the Sunday opening and closing of the world's fair gates might claim the pennant.

CHINESE immigration and the Sherman silver law seem to be having a neck and neck race for the unpopularity stakes.

EULALIA drank a glass of beer at the world's fair Friday. If Eulalia decides to visit Milwaukee they'll give her the town.

BECKLERS should not fail to remember that pedestrians have undisputed right of way in crossing the streets.

FOUR's theater has been the scene of two national tragedies. Now let it be raised to the ground.

SOME men jump at conclusions so quickly they haven't time to take their brains with them.

EULALIA is fond of corn muffins and Iowa is beside itself with delight.

OUR YOUNG MERCHANTS.

Alvin B. Richmond, of the firm of Perkins & Richmond, dealers in photographic studio, picture frames, bicycles and athletic goods, in a fair sample of Grand Rapids energetic and successful young business men. He was born and reared on a farm and by hard work and shrewd business management has become a member of a firm that did a \$125,000 business last year. He was born near Chambersville, N. Y., May 19, 1884. His father was a farmer and the boy's advantages were no greater than those of most farmers' boys. When he was seven years of age his parents moved to Portage county, Wisconsin. He attended



the country district school during the winter and in the summer months, assisted on the farm at light work. In 1895 his parents located on a farm in Walker township west of the city, where for a few years young Richmond alternated farming with attending school in the rural district. He finally entered upon a course in the Central high school in this city. Before completing his work in the high school he withdrew to take a course in the Grand Rapids business college. He completed his course in the business college with earnest studiousness. He completed his course in the business college and in 1897 received his diploma. Soon after graduating he secured a position as bookkeeper in the lumber office of D. C. Bowen & Co. of Montague, where he remained about two years. In 1899 he returned to the city to accept a similar position with the paper house of H. M. Hinsdill, where he remained until his employer retired from business in 1897. His next position was confidential bookkeeper for E. C. Stadel, having entire charge of the financial accounting of the house. Here he remained until 1900, when he formed a partnership with Thomas B. Perkins, for the purpose of handling the goods now sold by the firm. The firm has been prosperous from the date of its formation and is one of three in the state handling photographic stock.

WHY PENS ARE NOT BUILT.

EDITOR OF THE GRAND RAPIDS HERALD.—If your correspondent, "C. B. S." will kindly call at the street railway office it is possible that I may be able to convince him by the aid of some sketches of the impracticability of his scheme of pens at the lake. The very people whom it is desired to restrain will range themselves on the street where no fences can be maintained—and board the cars while in motion before they enter the pens. Then, assuming that a car and trailer seating eighty, enter the pens empty and eighty people are ready for it. The same scramble for the best seats will occur, and even women will fall over each other, trying to get a foothold. This is a free country, and my experience in transporting the American public is that they like to scramble, and will do it good naturedly, while the same people will gey, insult and even fight any person employed to restrain them. Witness the experience with the old pens at Reed's lake in the days of the dummy. Very respectfully, etc., JAMES K. CHARLES, Vice President and Gen. Manager.

HOTEL CHATS.

"The public derives a great deal of satisfaction in kicking about the prices charged for coal and ice," said the representative of a Columbus mining company in the Morton yesterday, "but if the ice dealer does not make any more money than the big coal companies they won't become millionaires from a single season's business. Coal is at nearly rock bottom prices. The mining companies have not been making any money for years. The public continually grumbles about the prices of the coal and the demand of the coal magnates; but the real source of high prices rests with the railroad companies. The freight on a carload of coal is the greatest expense. The farther the consumer is from the mine the larger the coal bill will be. He permits the railroad company to cease and devotes his energy to damning the coal trust. The leading lost money until the combination was formed last year, and even with that did not more than clear expenses. The outlay in opening and developing a coal mine is immense and the stockholders generally realize mighty slim dividends on their investment. But you can't make anybody believe it. Whenever a man gets a coal bill he is certain the company is robbing him. The excessive prices charged for coal in the big cities rests largely with dishonest dealers who sell small amounts to consumers who cannot afford to buy more than a week's supply at a time. The prices realized are often at the rate of \$20 a ton. This is down right robbery, but the mining companies are not to be held responsible for it."

George S. Turner, locomotive foreman of the C. & W. M., has returned from a three months visit to New Mexico. "There is one beautiful thing about New Mexico," said Mr. Turner yesterday, "that is its climate. When you've said that you've said it all. The green and brown tones occupy the remainder of the territory and neither are especially inviting. Santa Fe has about 7,000 inhabitants, and four fifths of them are Mexicans. They are lazy, improvident, and inveterate gamblers. Some persons may see something romantic and picturesque in them, but for my part I can't. The climate, though, is perfection. It compensates for all the other disadvantages."

J. J. P. O'Neil, C. R. Cummings, J. N. May and D. Kelly of Chicago, the principal stockholders in the Consolidated Street Railway company, arrived in the Morton last night. They are in the city to inspect the street railway lines and look over their property here. Mr. O'Neil is one of the best known bankers in the west. In speaking of the financial situation he said: "The cause of the present stringency may be traced directly to the Sherman silver

law. Until that is repealed I do not look for any considerable improvement. The market in Chicago has been somewhat unsettled for the past week; but it is easier now. The even were confined entirely to the exchange trade. They paid every dollar that was demanded of them, and this had a tendency to restore public confidence. The outlook is brighter at present, but the situation can scarcely become more encouraging until our law makers meet and decide what legislation shall be made of the Sherman law. That in itself is the source of the bad condition of the money market, and so long as it continues in operation we can hardly look for a change in the general condition of things."

Mr. and Mrs. W. W. Mitchell, Miss Yost and D. Miller of Cadillac, arrived in the Morton last night on their way to Chicago to visit the exposition.

Capt. G. A. Converse of Machine was a guest at the Morton yesterday. He is master of John W. Sledge's yacht, Adèle.

Mrs. George R. Hummer, wife of Holland's mayor, died in the Morton yesterday. She was accompanied by Miss Cook.

Harry H. Waterbury, principal of the Sparta schools, died in the New Livingston yesterday.

Morton.—Mrs. G. B. Hummer, Holland; E. W. Chaffee, Plymouth; M. F. Butlers, Ludington; J. E. Davidson, F. S. Winans, Detroit; Grace L. Avery, Muskegon.

Sweet's.—Alex McDonald, Sault Ste. Marie; J. M. Brown, Detroit; W. C. Wallace, Jackson; W. H. Grant, Wayne; John Dorson, Jackson; Will Fried, St. Joseph.

New Livings.—F. M. Milliken, Trent; A. M. Johnston, Sparta; A. W. Wells, St. Joseph; M. L. Cook, Hastings; H. B. Waterbury, Sparta; J. Fogel, Holland.

Eagle.—J. W. Svoe, Wayland; C. N. Hyde, Rockford; O. D. Blanchard, Cassovia; N. M. Garrett, Hilldale; C. C. McPhail, Port Huron; E. B. McCoy, Traverse City.

Kent.—T. J. Potter, Greenville; J. F. Clark, Big Rapids; W. McCann, St. Ignace; C. H. Buck, Sturgis; E. M. Parks, Detroit; W. W. Long, Muskegon.

Clarendon.—A. K. Stalling, Grand Haven; P. C. Brown, Alpine; A. Bricker, Detroit; G. P. Chapin, Sand Lake; C. L. Dougherty, Dor; C. H. Emmons, Conkling.

Bridge Street.—S. S. Chamberlain, Cadillac; C. Ives, Cooperville; Grace Sturgis, Sarnac; James Pitt, Grandville; W. J. Armstrong, Cannon; A. W. Seaman, Bailey.

POINTS ABOUT MEN.

There is probably more nonsense talked and written about Robert Louis Stevenson than about any other literary man of the period. The latest yarn is that he is killing himself by smoking 200 cigarettes a day. As a matter of fact, he is turning out some rather poor work in Samoa and would probably do better if he returned to civilization.

Leschitzky, the great pianoforte teacher, to whom "the human chrysanthemum," Palestrski, ascribes his success, has a wife who is said to surpass all other players in technique. But she has no expression and does not care a straw what she plays or how she plays it; otherwise she would be one of the greatest musicians in Europe.

William F. Harry, the chairman of the democratic national committee, has not taken a holiday for ten years. Besides his political duties, which are enormous even in an off year, he is secretary of state of Pennsylvania, president of a big trust company, and an attorney in active practice. He is about 40 years old.

Edmund Yates denies the reported illness of little Queen Wilhelmina of Holland. This is likely to be disappointing news to the knaves, who are believed to have a covetous eye on the Netherlands in the event of Wilhelmina's death, even though he should have to fight France in order to secure the booty.

So far as we have been able to observe, Lizzie Borden's greatest crime consists in her refusal to conform to the theory of the detectives.— Rochester Democrat.

No matter how courteous and careful of others' feelings a man is he can't help showing it when bored by a mosquito.— Troy Press.

For a politician out of a job, John J. Ingalls of Kansas is keeping himself pretty well before the public.— Tammany Times.

The Pacific coasters seem to think that a few missionaries in China would be missed.— St. Louis Post Dispatch.

The new Chinese question: Have you had your photograph taken?— New York World.

The Spanish cortex needs a heroic dose of Tom Reed.— Minneapolis Tribune.

Spring is badly disguised, but seems to be still in the ring.— St. Paul Globe.

Summer came in without stopping to knock.— New York Evening World.

ALLEGED TO BE FUNNY.

"Prisoner," said his honor, "you have been convicted of bigamy by a jury of your peers. Eight of your victims have appeared to give their testimony. Have you anything to say before I proceed to sentence you?" "I'd like to ask a question, your honor."

"Very well; what is it?" "I'd like to know what has become of the other six?"

Mrs. Upperton.—It was very thoughtful of you to speak of "Patience on a monument" in the presence of Dr. Fekures.

Daughter.—Why?

Mrs. Upperton.—Because, with so many of his patients under monuments, he probably took it as a personal reflection.— Troy Press.

Physician.—Your patient is very low; we do not feel justified in raising hopes which may never be realized, but we will do our best.

Employer of Patient.—If you can only keep him along till Saturday, I'll warrant he'll be all right. Pay day is sure to bring him out.— Boston Transcript.

Widower (to his 10-year-old daughter).—Do you know, Fanny, that your governess is going to get married?

Fanny.—I'm so glad to get rid of the hateful old thing.—I was afraid she was never going to leave us. Whom is she going to marry?

Widower.—Ms.—Tammany Times.

He.—Speaking of presence of mind—I remember of being in a panic once when I lost my wits completely.

She.—Oh, was that the way?— Scribner's Magazine.

# SPECIAL SALE OF PANTS

EVERY WORKINGMAN SHOULD HAVE A PAIR.

\$1.00 PANTS FOR **63c** THIS WEEK ONLY

One hundred dozen Men's Cottonade Trousers, lined and all seams double stitched, will be sold at 63c for this week only. Remember, they are not overalls, but our

## REGULAR \$1 COTTONADE PANTALOONS.

Every workingman in this city should have a pair, and the first 1,200 men that call will capture the best bargain they ever saw, as that is all we shall sell at this price.

Our sale of Children's Low Priced Suits is booming. Hundreds of suits sold last week, and we want to sell 500 this week. We'll do it, too, if people continue to appreciate the elegant bargains we are showing in this department.

**Houseman Donnelly and Jones**  
AND JONES  
MANUFACTURERS AND RETAILERS OF  
**RELIABLE CLOTHING**  
34 - 36 - 38 - MONROE - ST.



### AN IMPORTANT QUESTION.

Why is it that among the Pectinibranchiate Gastropods we find so little attention paid the Ramphoryncus? Their tastes are similar, their habits of life very like and yet they never articulate when they pass by. Answer this for us, gentle reader and we will give you a set of

### GOLD MEDAL CAMP FURNITURE

Gold Medal Cots that can be folded in a bundle three feet long and five inches wide; weighing about fourteen pounds; strong enough and large enough for anyone. Camp Tables that weigh almost nothing and can be folded into a very small space; small and light, but large enough for four persons.

Camp Chairs easy, durable and cheap.

### PATENT MOP WRINGERS.

A very humane man, seeking to ameliorate the condition of a portion of the human race, invented this machine. It is very disagreeable, tiresome, annoying work wringing water from a mop, and this machine does away with it and makes mopping the kitchen floor as pleasant as sweeping the parlor.



## FOSTER-STEVENS & CO. MONROE ST.